WHEELING, WEST VA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1885.

are, John McCracken, Henry Opperman,

S. B. Campbell and Robert Love, Mc-

Near Akron.

Akron, O., March 5. — Will Chamberlin, of

Stow township, this county, is the latest

subject cured by faith. He was suffering

but finally was so reduced from the loss of blood that he had convolsions and said

he was going to die. His heart pained

him much and all who were about him.

One Lincoln county and one Ohio county prisoner were discharged from the cententiary this week.

J. W. Webster, of the Mound City flour-ing mill, has returned from a successful business trip out the Baltimore & Ohio

Thornton Carter, colored, was received at the prison Saturday last, from Summers county, to serve a three years' sentence for grand larceny.

John Hendershott, of the Ohio River

places of amusement as follows: For one evening, \$3; for one week, \$7; for one month, \$15. This catches the skating rinks.

Bridgeport Briefs,

day.

Mr. William Dietrich lost a fine cowyes-

terday.

Miss Laura Baggs' funeral was largely

Alles Laura Baggs inderal was largely attended yesterday.

Mr. R. Babbitt, of Philadelphia, was calling on friends yesterday.

The small child of Mr. Gustave Levitt, which died on Wednesday, was buried

yesterday.

Mr. J. O. Deitz, of Indianapolis, an

Miss Katie Baggs is on the sick list. Mr. John Garrison was in town yester

The Intelligencer.

DAY MANNING will man the tiller. Here is hope for "the machine" and a black

FOUR of the seven cabinet officers have yet to show themselves big enough to spread over the country.

We want to hear George William Curtis on Cleveland, Manning and reform. The boss in politics is looking up.

THE Mugwumps don't get into the cabinet. Any cold victuals that may be in-tended for them will be handed out, the

STATESMEN of the stamp of McDonald and Thurman don't measure up to the requirements of this administration. Manning and Whitney are about the right size.

It is a remarkable piece of joinery, that cabinet. The most important place is given to the boss machine politician of Cleveland's State. This appointment will disgust the country-unless the country has a copper-lined, forty-horse power

SESATOR RIDDLEBERGER is hard to please and he has an ungracious way of showing his displeasure. He stood out against the confirmation of Hugh McCulloch, to be Secretary of the Treasury. Now he objets to the immediate confirmation of three gentlemen selected from the Senate and who by customary courtesy should committee. There is no reason why should not be treated with every courtesy. Mr. Riddleberger's behavior is, to say the

THE selection of two cabinet officers from the l'resident's own State-which does well to get the Presidency again-will hardly meet the approval of the Democratic party. It cannot be well received ocracy of the great group of dent has had no thought in the making of

The taking of two cabinet officers from one Statels not without precedent. It was which have long since ceased to exist. to the geography as to the personnel of their cabinets. President Cleveland does according to any plan of general sectional representation. He takes Democratic population lying west of Ar-

man was named in advance by the newspapers and for the place to which he has a strong cabinet. Bayard, Garland and lamar are experienced public men of ability and character. The others have no reputation at all as statesmen.

tion, a good lawyer and public speaker, quainted with him. Judge Endicott stands well at home, but he is the least known of the whole Cabinet. Mr. Whitney has recently achieved a national reputation as the son-in-law of Senator Payne, of Ohio, and the provider of a big camachine politician, and for that reason he is given the most important place in the Cabinet-a place which Mr. Bayard greatesired. Any other political boss would bring to the office as much dignity

in a Teamster's Family.
Physical Paris Paris Prize Prize Paris Par

Frank Kunkle, a teamster, living in Grant alley, Allegheny City, placed on the stove to boil a mixture of turpentine, tar and linseed oil, which he had been told would care his horse of lameness. In the room at the time, besides Kunkle, was his daughter Annie, aged 7 years; his son, aged 5 years; Julia Walters, 13 years old, and a young man named Dipp.

The mixture had been on the stove probably an hour when it boiled over. Instantly it ignited, and a second afterwards an explosion occurred which scattered the scalding liquid and flames in all directions. Young Dipp, with great presence of mind, up the can with the burning of sames. One by one hese were a mass of sames. One by one hese were a mass and known the course of the clothes from their bodies. Assistance arrived by this time and the fire having sen extinguished the little sufferers were carried back to the house. Annie was borned to a crisp and died in a short time in reat agony. Julia Waiters was also terribly burned, the flesh peeling off her runs and legs. She is still living, and suffering intensely. Slight hopes, however, are entertained for her recovery. The little bow was also badly burned about the face and arms, but will recover. Young hipp had the flesh burnt off his hands and arms, and Kunkle was painfully but not seem of the cause of Cleveland with great vigor, although injured. The damage to the bouse by fire was very slight.

The flesh peeling off her recovery. The little bow was also badly burned about the face and arms, but will recover. Young hipp had the flesh burnt off his hands and arms, and Kunkle was painfully but not seem of the cause of Cleveland with great vigor, although strongly opposed to the latter's nomination at first, Together with Latter's normal part of the cause of Cleveland with great vigor, although strongly opposed to the latter's nomination at first, Together with Latter's nomination at first, Together with Latter's nomination at first, Together with Latter's normal part of the cause of Cleveland with great vigor, although strongly opposed to the latter's nomination at first, Together with Latter's normal part of the cause of Cleveland with great vigor, although strongly opposed to the latter's normal part of the cause of Cleveland with great vigor, although strongly opposed to the latter's normal part of the cause of Cleveland with great vigor, although strongly opposed to the latter's normal part of the cause of Cleveland with great vigor.

ous Departments

Inder the Administration of the Democratic Reform President.

One State Takes Two-Sevenths of the Honors.

Riddleberger Kicks On Senator Bayard's Un-Americanism.

Brief Sketches of the Lives of the Cabinet Officers.

Washington, D. C., March 5 .- Presilent Cleveland sent to the Senate the fol-

such men as Bayard, Lamar and Gariand in substance that his objection to Bayard

His early education was obtained principally at the "Finshing" school at Wilmington. He was persuaded to give up according to any plan of general sectional representation. He takes four of his advisers from the upper Atlantic States, and all on a line less than the contiguous Southern States of Arkans and Mississippi, and then goes due north the great lakes to give the great Morthwest a representation. The vast Democratic population lying west of Arlanter reconstruction legislation he stood after the reconstruction legislation he stood as Democratic population lying west of Arkansa and Wisconsin, and the strong the representative of the large part of Democratic element in the middle Westem States, are left out in the cold.

There is not so much as one surprise in President Cleveland's cabinet. Every member of the Electoral Commission, number of the Electoral Commission, voting with his Democratic colleagues against the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair.

He was again elected in 1881.

Daniel F. Manning was born in Albany in 1831. His father died a few years after his birth, leaving his widow, son and daughter unprovided for. When 9 years of age as began to carn its own arms as an errand boy in the Argus office, and it was there that he acquired all his education and experience. Politics was the principal business of the Argus, and the boy took to it as a duck does to swimming. Mr. William J. Cassidy, the owner of the Argus, was not slow in discovering the paculiar talents of his errand boy, and

would bring to the office as much dignity and fitners.

In the appointment of Mr. Manning the President makes the country pay, a high price for liquidating his personal obligation to the man who ran his preliminary tampaign and did the "fine work" in the New York canvass. Mr. Whitzey also comes high. He represents not only special New York railroad interests, but he will be tife Standard Oil Company in the Cabinet—another personal debt paid. Mr. Whitney is a able lawyer, but that does not take the isr off him. Of all the appointments the two from New York are the least fit to be made. Notwithstanding there are threegood men in the cabinet, as a whole it cannot be expected to impress the country favorably.

A TEHRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Beiling Pot-Scatters Death-dealing Scalds to a reamsster's Family.

Pittersound, P.A., March 5.—This svening Tilden's reform administration by be-

Governor Manning turned completely around and protected the fat printing contracts of the Aryus from investigation during Tilden's reform administration by becoming the very organ of the reformer by force of circumstances.

At the death of Casseldy, in 1871, Manning became the manager of the Aryus Company, and improved its business facilities in a skillful manner. He also took an active part in the management of the Commercial National Bank, making it the financial department of the political machine that ruled and now rules the State of New York. He ran Albany county politics in conjunction with John F. Smith, the Republican boss, as it suited his purpose best and made himself absolute master of the patronage, no matter which party was in power. In running campaigns he relied entirely on "fine work," having but little faith in newspaper influence and public agitation; he work, having out ittee that it messa-per influence and public agitation; he was satisfied of control the ballot-boxes, and never failed to put through his slate in nominating conventions, although he rarely took an open part in their manage-ment. To strengthen his hold upon the

montand Augar, both trusted lieutenants of Tilden, he formed Cleveland's political counsel and practically controlled the to the bar. In 1849 he removed to Oxford, patronage. His power in Albany was so great that he was able to elect-Michael Notan, a prominent brewer, who is said to have assisted him financially at the time he secured the larger portion of the Argus stock held by Cassady, Mayor of Albany for three consecutive terms. But at the election of 1881 his fine work had been so bold and daring that it could not stand the light of judicial investigation, and Mr. Nolan resigned to save further

ian, a prominent brewer, who is said to have assisted him intarcially at the time he secured the larger portion of the Argus stock held by Cassady, Mayor of Albany for three consecutive terms. But at the election of 1881 his fine work had been so bold and daring that it could not stand the light of judicial investigation, and Mr. Nolan resigned to save further exposure of Manning's political methods.

Manning can hardly be called a popular man. He was never liberal with his money, but acquired power by placing people under obligations to himself. Nor did he ever aspire to social prominence. Born a Catholic, he gradually drifted into the Episcopal church, of which his first wife was a member, and both of his sons, who hold important positions on the dryea, belong to this denomination.

Nobody knows whether Mr. Manning holds any decided opinions on public questions, as he is very tacturn by nature, and studiously avoids giving expression to his own yiews. He is believed to be just the man to do whatever seems best in the interest of political maneuvering, and the idea that he would imparts non-partisan character to Cleveland's administration is senerally laughed at. He will

partisan character to Cleveland's admin-istration is generally laughed at. He will be for Manning first and Cleveland next.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

When he was 11 years old he went to Attorney General—A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The Cabinet nominations were all referred to the committees, Senator Riddle berger objecting to the customary immediate consideration of nominations of the institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After taking his academical degree he studied law at Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. After his admission to the Supreme Court of New York here moved to Wisconsin, where, a few months after, he was entered as a pupil of the preparatory department of the university of the Teshman class of the institution, and was graduated there in 1858. After Laking his academical degree he studied law at Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. After his admission to the Supreme Court of New York here moved to Wisconsin, where, a few months after, he was entered as a pupil of the preparatory department of the university of that State.

out confirming any of the Cabinet nominations.

PREMIER BAYARD.

A Sketch of the Eventul Life of the Secretary of State.

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, was born on the 29th of October, 1828. As a boy he always excelled in his studies, although he was anxious in early youth to become one of America's merchant princes, and was inclined to throw overboard all the possibilities of political greatness which were incident to his position as a member of the ruling house of Delaware. statutes of the Scale in 150, and the Fevr-sion of 1578, adopted by the State, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas declined the use of his name as a candi-date for the Governorship of Wisconsin. He was President of the Democratic Convention that nominated Cleveland, and was last fall elected a member of the Wis-

Massachusetts Gets the War Portfello. Hon, William Crowninshield Endicott

the son of William Putnam Endicott and Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crownin-shield, who was a Representative to Congress. He attended the Salem schools, and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1847. He married his cousin a daughter of George Peabody, and has two children, a son and a daughter. Judge Endicott studied at Harvard Law School, and read law in the office of the late Nathaniel J. Lord. He was admitted to the bar about 1850, and a few years later formed a partnership with the late J. W. Perry, and continued with him until his appointment by Governor Washburn to a seat on the State Supreme Bench in 1873. This position he held until 1882, when he resigned on account of his health, In 1882 he made an extended tour of the Continent. He was a member of the Salem Common Council in 1802, 1853, and 1857, when he was elected President of that Board. He was City Solicitor from 1858 to 1803. He was a member of the Historical Society and of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. The Secretary is a direct descendant from Governor John Endicott. Mary, daughter of Hon. Jacob Crownin-

remains, his affiliation with the Demo-cratic party dating from the Bell-Everett campaign of 1800, but he has naver been an active politician. Last fall he was the candidate of his party for Governor in this State, but did not himself appear in the canvass, and received a comparatively small vote. As a lawyer and judge Mr. Endicott holds high rank, and personally he is a gentleman of the highest character. The object of the appointment is manifestly to gratify the Independent allies of the Democracy, and may be accepted as an indication of Mr. Cleveland's purpose to make them, if possible, permanent supporters of himself and his party.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. Arkansus Contributes a Envorite Son to the

parents removed to the State of Arkansas tom lands of the Red River Valley. At a suitable age young Garland was sent to Bardstown, Ky., to be educated in what was then the most famous seat of learning in the Southwest. His agademic studies were pursued in the Catholic colleges of St. Mary and St. Joseph. During the later part of his residence in Bardstown he read law, and attended the trial of causes in the court-room whenever he had the opportunity.

Ruff were charged with assaulting Gihon. Pleas of not guilty, were entered and all the evidence was heard.

Gihon testified that he left home yesterday morning to go to the bank where the part of the court-room whenever he had the opportunity.

in the cont-room whenever he had the opportunity.

He opposed the secession of Arkanass as long as there was any hope of a peaceful solution of sectional differences. When, however, war was inevitable, he threw in his lot with his State. He was a member of the Provisional Congress which met at Montgomery, Alabama, in May, 1801, and took part in drawing up the constitution of the Confederate States. During the strength between the Federal and Confederates. alontgomery, Alabama, in May, 1861, and took part in drawing up the constitution of the Confederate States. During the struggle between the Federal and Confederate governments he gave his counsel to the Southern cause, first as a Representative and afterwards as Senator. He was serving as a Senator in its Congress when the Confederacy collapsed. In 1865 Mr. Garland petitioned the Supreme Court of the United States, to practice therein without taking "the ironclad oath," at the same time submitting an argument in support of his petition w ronelad oath," at the same time submit-ting an argument in support of his petition, which was a masterpiece of reasoning. He won his case, which was not decided until the December term of the Supreme Court, 1867. While it was pead-ing he was elected United States Senator from Arkansas. He appeared to take his sent in the Senate March 4, 1867, but was not recruited to do.s.

rank he held until 1863, when he was sent to Russia by the Confederate Government, charged with an important diplomatic mission. Upon the close of the war of the rebellion he accepted the professorship of political conomy and social science at the State University of Mississippi, but was transferred to the professorship of law at the same institution. While holding the latter position he was chosen Representative to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses, and then elected to the Senate to succeed Senator Alcorn, who retired March 3, 1877. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1882 for the six year term ending March 3, 1889.

In personal appearance Senator Lamar

has tident. His sounderstoop forward and his countenance betokens the habit of abstraction. He is large and sturdy of frame, but his head, notwithstanding this, seems to be too large for his body. Advancing age has streaked his abundant hair with silver.

William Collins Whitney, of New York, father, the late General James S. Whitney, was a prominent Massachusetts Dem-Springfield Arsenal under President Springued Arsenal under Irreadent Pierce's administration, and Collector of the Port of Boston under President Buch-anan. W. C. Whitney was graduated from Williston Seminary, at Easthamp-ton, Mass., and then in 1803, from

from Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., and then, in 1863, from Yale College, where he was chosen to deliver the class oration. Mr. Whitney was next graduated from the Harvard Law School, and coming to New York, entered the office of Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, then engaged in private practice. He acquired a large and valuable clientage soon after his admission to the bar.

His political activity began during the campaign against the Tweed ring in 1870 and 1871, when he was among the Democrats who rallied to the cause of honest government. The attention of Mr. Tilden was at that time attracted to his abilities. In 1872 Mr. Whitney was candidate for District Attorney on the Apollo Hall ticket, but the Democratic vote being divided between him and Charles Donohue, the Tammany candidate (now Judge of the Supreme Court), the late Benjamin K. Phelps, Republican, was elected to the position. Mr. Whitney afterward joined the reorganized Tammany Society, and became a member of the General Committee from the Eighteenth district. Subsequently he was one of the principal obganizers of the County Democracy. He also took a leading part in organizing the Young Men's Democratic Club, and at a reception given by the club to Mr. Tilden in December, 1884, he was one of the principal speakers, making an argument in Avor of hard money. Mr. Whitney is a son-in-law of Senator Payne, of Ohio.

The Private Secretary of the President Alice land. Daniel S. Lamont, was born in Court land county, New York, February 9, 1851 merchant in good circumstances, who gave clerk, an occupation which proved uncon-genial, and was soon relinquished for the pursuit of politics. Mr. Lamont was made a delegate to the Democratic State con-ventions before he had attained his una-jority. His first office was as Deputy Clerk in New York. In 1876-7 he seted as Chief Clerk in the New York State-Department under John Bigelow. Mr. Lamont was a confidential man about Samuel J. Tilden during the time he was Governor of the Empire State, and

he was Governor of the Empire State, and after his nomination for the Presidency in the period of his candidature. Mr. Lamont has had experience as a

eight years Mr. Lamont was Secretary of the Democratic State Committee of New York. He became President Cleveland's Segretary January 1, 1883, and also Mili-tary Secretary, with the rank of Colonel.

THAT COWNIDING AFFAIR. The Story Told in Court by Young Gresham

Cablest,

Augustus H. Garland was born in Tipand Albert Gihon, prominent young so hiding affair in which William Gresham ton county, Tennessee, June 11, 1832. His ciety men of this city, were the principals was investigated in the police court to the following year and settled in the bottom lands of the Red River Valley. At a Ruff were charged with assaulting Gihon.

hide while Smith struck him with a care and Ruff joined in the pursuit and urged

hide while Smith struck him with a care and Ruff joined in the pursuit and urged the continuance of the assault.

Several bystanders and passers-by testified to the assault and pursuit.

Young Graham exhibited a rawhide whip and testified that it was the weapon with which he had committed the assault. He said that neither of the other defandants struck Mr. Gibon, nor did they say anything to him nor follow him when he chased Gihon, He said that he ever challenged Gihon, but sent word that he would chastise him unless he would apologies for what he said at the theatre. He gave him the privilege of receiving his chastisement in a private room or in public, as he wanted it. He said the Chastisement, if given in a private room, was to be with boxing gloves against his Gihon's, hare knuckles. Gresham admitted that he was regarded as an athlete. He said that his provocation was an insult to a lady.

Ludge Spell, in digraving of the case.

that his provocation was an insult to a lady.
Judge Snell, in disposing of the case, referred to the participants as fastidious dudes. If the complainant had been amply punished for insulting a lady he should not complain, but the complainant is a beardless youth, while his assailant was mature and muscular, and the mode of punishment was not such as society sanctioned for a youthful indiscretion. Gresham had no right to force a combat on his own terms, and his friends had no right to participate. Gresham was senright to participate. Gresham was sen-tenced to two months in jail, and Smith and Ruff were fined \$100 each. All fur-

Charles A. King, teller of the Orleans county, N. Y., National bank, attempted suicide vesterday. The cause is attributed to overwork and sickness in the family.

surgent native chiefs of India have already This is looked upon as serious

It had a bad effect on the markets, and aken in connection with the visit of the Russian Embassador on Glad affairs than any news received from Cenattairs than any news received from Cen-tral Asia since the Russo-Afghan boun-dary difficulties begun. The eyes of the English People are now turned toward Central Asia instead of Egypt, and for the time the Mahdi, the dynamiters and Gor-don are forgotten. It is the prevailing sen-timent that the Ministry have more infor-mation than they care to let the country nation than they care to let the country know, and the utmost curlosity is express anow, and the utmost curiosity is express-ed as to the nature of the message from the Czar which the Russian Minister pre-sented to Gladstone. The whole affair may precipitate war between the two powers.

HOBRIBLE MURDER.

The Shocking Details of a Paris Crim Brought Out.

Panis, March 5 .- A sensational trial, began to-day in the Assize Court of the Seine. An exotic individual named Mielle, alias l'Homme Femme, alias la Grosse shows that Mielle and Lebon entered the heard the voice of a man crying "Help, help!" "a l'assassin!" "Au secours!" A body was heard falling with a heavy thud; body was heard falling with a heavy thud; then came a sort of death rattle. The conclerge, terrified, exclaimed: "Mielle is murdering somebody," and ran to Mielle's rooms." Mielle replied: "It is nothing." The concierge said: "If it is nothing, then open the door." This Mielle relused to do. The concierge ran out and got a police-man, Mielle then opened the door of his appriment and with a concerned to the concerned the door of his appriment and with a concerned the door of his appriment. retred do oom met ward and seeing her husband covered with blood, and his shirt torn to shreds, asked, "You devil, wlfat have you been doing now?" Mielle said: "A friend of mine came, to see me, and got

friend of mine came to see me, and got drunk and tried to jump out of the window. To prevent a catastrophe I had to fight him. Hence the debtis." Mielle then locked his wife into her bedroom and was heard working with carpenters tools for several hours. Mielle then disappeared. A long black trunk was also removed from his rooms at the same time. This happeared last April. On May 9 a sallof fished out of the Seine, near the statue of Henri Quatre, the upper part of a matil's body, the vertebral column bearing marks of having been severed by a carpenter's saw. Next day another sailor discovered near the same place a man's head.

oair of feet and a pair of arms were found loating in the Seine, all these sections bearing the marks of having been sepadarmes at Barsur Anbe. He plunged into lie river and swam across to the other bank. The gendarmes did the same, bu Mielle was a good swimmer, and distanced his pursuers, but after an exciting two mile chase over fences and ditches he was finally captured. Lebon's watch, jewelry and money were found in Mielle's pocket. The trial briugs to light' details of such a revolting and repugnant nature that it is impossible to narrate them. The trial ex-

EGYPT.

London, March 5.—Mr. Burleigh, the war correspondent who was wounded at Abu Klen, has, under the inspiration of his burt, written to the daily Telegraph a thrilling account of the battle, and in it occurs this description of Colonel Burnahy's death which must become histori-

"Still down upon us the dark Arab wave rolled. It had arrived within three hundred yards undiminished in volume, unbroken in strength, -- a rush of spearsmen and swordsmen, their rifle fire had ceased. Other Arab forces surrounding us,—the Mahdl's troops, plundering Bedouins, and pillaging Vallager, from the riverside,—stood eager on the hillside watching the charge upon the British square. In wild excitement, their white teeth glistening, and the sheen of their brandished weapons flashing like thousands of mirrors, onward they came,

CHARGING STRAIGHT INTO OUR LIMES.

I was at that instant inside the square not far from the Gardner gun, when I saw the left face move somewhat backward. Colonel Burnaby himself, whose every action at the time I saw from a distance o about thirty yards, rode out in front of the rear left face, apparently to assist two or three skirmishers running in, hard pressed. All but one man of them sucpresent. All but one man or them succeeded in reaching our lines. Colonel Burnaby went forward to his assistance, sword in hand, and as the dauntless Colonel rode forward he put himself in the way of a shiek charging down on horseback. Ere the Arab closed with the way of a smark marging down of horseback. Fre the Arab closed with him a bullet from some one in our ranks brought the shiek headlong to the ground. The enemy's spearsmen were close behind, and one of them suddenly dashed at Colone Burnaby, pointing the long blade of his spear at his throat. Checking his horse, and pulling it backward, Barnaby leaped forward in his saddle and parried the Moslem's rapid and feroclous thrusts. But the length of the man's weapon—eight feet—put it out of his power to return with interest the Arab's murderous intent. Once or twice Colonel Burnaby just touched his man, only to make him more wary and eager The aftray was the work of seconds only, for the SAVAGE HORDE OF SWARTHY NEGROES

from Kordorfan and the straight-haired, tawny-complexioned Arabs of the Baynda Steppe were fast closing in upon our square. Colonel Bursaby fenced the swarthy Arab as if he was playing in an assault at arms, and there was a smile on his features as he drove off the man's slightly injured.

awkward points. The scene was taken, in at a glance. With that lightning instinct which I have seen desert warriors before now display in battle while coming to one another's aid, an'Arab, who was pursuing a soldier and had passed five paces to Burnaby's right and rear, turned with a sudden spring, and this second Arab ran his spear point into the Colonel's right shoulder. It was but a slight wound. Enough, though, to cause Burnaby to twist around in his saddle, and defend himself from this unexpected attack.

"Before the savage could repeat his unioked for blow, so near the ranks of the square was the scene now being enacted, a soldier ran out and drove his sword bayonet through the second assallant.

bayonet through the second assallant. Brief as was Burnaby's glance backward at this fatal episode, it was long enough to enable the first Arab to deliver his spear

The blow drove Burnaby out of his sad dle, but it required a second before he let go his grip of the reins, and tumbled upon the ground.

"Hall a dozen Arabs were now about

him, and with blood gushing in streams from his gashed throat the dauntless Guardsman leaped to his feet, sword in hand, and slashed at the ferocious group.

WALES AND THE IRISH. saker Peel's Action Not Likely to Add t

London, March 5.—Two well known Liberal members, while in the Houselobby last evening, expressed regret that the Irish troubles on the questionable rulings of the Speaker should break out on the

of the Speaker should break out on the eve of the Prince of Wales' visit to Dublin. Truth this morning, regreting this visit, says: "The royal party will arrive in Ireland on April 1, a somewhat unfortunate date. The general attitude of the Irish people towards monarchy is this:

"They are—men, boys and women—republican. Their Republican principles came as they came here from America. The Irish are in this unpleasant position—that unless they are downright rude to monarchy they will be assumed to be contented. They are not contented and they refuse to be thought so. Lord Spencer should regard the Crimes act as a dead letter and attempt to govern without it. The experiment of doing so ought, at least, be tried before the act is to be renewed."

Hundreds of thousands of Liberals believe this with Labouchere, and agree that, of all questions now worrying England as she has nover been worried in this century, such questions as Bismarck's coolness, the Sultars ire, Russia and Afghan, Soudan and taxation, the worst is the Irish question. Its gravity is ignored by Speaker Peel. Indeed, he treated it non-

Irish question. Its gravity is ignored by Speaker Peel. Indeed, he treated it non-chalantly when he proposed to apply clo-ture to O'Brien. The latter exclatined in a moment of excitement, "Ireland will re nember this!"

HUNTINGDON, March 5 .- It is learned

now that the Frenchman, Faurnand, and the other two mea associated with him in his recent experiments with explosives in the Diamond Valley in the interest of foreign revolutionists, reached that point, a narrow valley enclosed by mountains and approachable on one side only, singly and with the utmost secrecy.

During the experiments one of the men was stationed on the path-leading into this secluded spot to give notice of intruders, but none came. They did not see any other human being than themsalves while there, and on departing they came separately to the railroad station. They avoided everything that would attract attention, and purchased no tickets, being

avoided everything that would attract attention, and purebased no tickets, being supplied with through transportation, which the conductor had marked off at this city. They did not all go on the same train, one going at 1 o'clock, one at 2 and the other being here part of the day. Faurnand is about 45 years old, five feet ten or eleven inches high, weighs 135 pounds and has dark hair and gray moustache. The German is shorter and heavier, weighing over 150 pounds, with ruddy complexion and light auburn hair and whiskers. The American is a young man and looks like a mechanic.

WINTER WIEAT.

The Plant Severely Injured is Southers Ohio-Mr. Tallunadge's Estimates.

MILWALKER, Wis., March 6.—S. W. Tallunadge this evening received the following report from W. I. Chamberlain, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture: "The wheat in the north and northwest half of Ohio went in to the winter in good condition, and is now well convered with snow. The south and southeast half is badly damaged from severe freezing, and has been without snow protection nearly all winter. I can not give you the extent of the damages' before April 5, when our first State Board percentage estimate will be ready, but from present advices i place the damage at 50 percent.

Mr. Tallmadge says this is the first undeavorable report he has had from Ohio, it being about the only winter wheat State her what has reported a decrease in acreage and more or less damage by the severity of the winter. From his late advices from all the principal winter wheat State he says he is well satisfied that the yild the winter. From his late advices the says he is well satisfied that the yild to the character of the Girmit Courty from the safe in the office of the Mound City Hotel. When arraigned be for Squire Elwards the young man plead give the procession and more or less damage by the severity of the winter. From his late advices from all the principal winter wheat State he says he is well satisfied that the yild to the character of the courty from the safe in the office of the Mound City Hotel. When arraigned be for Squire Elwards the young man plead give the care and was and of the work of sinking and will represent a well as the first under the procession of the work of the court from the safe in the office of the form the procession at Washington was larger than any former inaugural procession, under safe with purpose of the strong the procession at Washin

Major Wilson, a Texan Ex-Confederate, to Join the False Prophet. DALLAS, TEXAS, March 5.—Major W. H.

Wilson, a prominent civil engineer of this to a formal proposition, through ex-Con-federate officers, for his services in taking charge of fortification engineering under Ei Mahdi. city, left to-day for St. Louis, in response

charge of fortification engineering under Ki Mahdi.

It is understood, though not positively known, that the proposition has no less a personage behind it than General Stone, who, when Earl Dufferin undertook the reorganisation of Egypt, was ignored by Hicks Pacha. In this connection it is be-lieved by Confederate officers friendly to General Stone, that his letter in the New York World cautioning the British against sending their army from Suakim to Ber-ber was in the interest of disaster to Brit-ish arms. Mr. J. O. Deitz, of Indianapous, and Rev. Mr. Grey, of Mount Pleasant, were in town yesterday.

Mr. Henry Myers, route agent for the American Express Company, was in town on business yesterday.

ish arms.

Major Wilson graduated with high hor ors at Staunton, Va., and served with the Confederacy as an engineer officer under Stone wall Jackson. NEWS IN BRIEF.

Ex-President Arthur was yesterday elected an honorary member of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Four burglars, who were arrested for breaking into a jewelry store at White Water, Wis., and securing a quantity of valuables, escaped from the lockup. Wednesday morning, at Monroe, Union wennessay morning, a nonroc, chain county, N. C., masked men overpowered the jallor and took out flatten, a negro, and hanged him. Slatten was charged with rape.

The boiler of the steamer Wave extra the boiler of the steamer wave with the country of the steamer wave to the country of the steamer wave to the country of the steamer wave with the country of the steamer wave to the country of the country of the steamer wave with the country of the country

WEST VIRGINIA

AT THE GREAT INAUGURATION.

warmest local contests for years on the part of the Republicans closes on Satur-day of this week, the day of the primaries. Capital-Scenes and Incidents-The Pick pocket Abroad in the Land-Personal

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5 .- The West Virginia contingent at the National

Cracken is of one the oldest families of the Capital on Inaugural day was large and city and is an order-loving citizen. Opperman is a go-ahead German citizen and is quite popular. Love has been Mayor and has the nerve force to carry out the wishes of his constituents. Campbell is a fun. Many of those who came down from business man, has always been a very learning to the control of the constituents. business man; has always been a worker Wheeling spent Monday night and part of for his party; has held the office of County for his party; has held the office of County Treasurer, leaving the same with a good record. To-day the fight appears to be between Campbell and Opperman, with the former in the lead. Besides Street Commissioner, there are Councilmen, seven to elect, Water Works Trustee, Assessors, City Marshal, Solicitor and a Township ticket.

The Democrats have only a partial ticket, but their candidate for Mayor, E. S. Andrews, is a popular young man, and fears to run against no man. The city is Republican, though it has been under a Democratic administration for four years past. by lodging house keepers for a night's accommodations which on any other occasion would have been dear at a quarter. Six West Virginians were unfortunate enough to secure lodgings in one room on C Street at \$3 a bed. Eight Pennsylvanians occupied the adjoining room. One of them snored like a fognorn, and the others took turns in getting up every half hour and heaping coals on the glowing grate, making all the noise they could. Between them the West Virginians managed to get about an hour's sleep. In the morning one of them said to the landlord: "I can't take my bed home now; just keep it till I sand for it. Or wouldn't you like to purchase it back for about 75 cents?" This precipitated on the crowd a speech longer than Cleveland's

inaugural. Late Tuesday night a party of pedestrinotined airs. Onamoerini that they would supmon the coronor in the morning and hold an inquest over her son. Mrs. Chamberlin, however, continued in pray-er, and in the morning when the people came the son had recovered and is now as

Tate Tuesday night a party of pedestrians found a man asleep on the steps of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, Fearful that he would take cold one Good Samaritan waked him up. "Lom'me 'lone!" said he. "I never made three dollars easier 'n my life."

He was let alone.

Last night many men slept on the benches erected for spectators along the Avenue, and others found lodging in doorways. The hotel offices were full of longers, many of them without even seats, and the stairways and corridors were ianned with people who praferred were jammed with people who preferred to sit up to being bled to death for a few hours slumber. Some poor unfortunates walked the streets all night.

PROMINENT WHEELINGITES. Among the prominent Wheeling people in Washington were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Speidel, nSpt. John M. Birch, Thomas M. Darrah, Chief of Police Smith, Guy R. C. Allen, Clement Hess, Major Alderson, County Commissioners Delbrugge and Pickett, Robert Simpson, John H. Hall, Alex. Updegraff, Walter Rinebart, Deputy U. S. Marshal Ramp, Joe Webb, Joe Ferrell and hondreds of others. Charley Seabright was in the ranks of the New York Tanmany Club, and he and the Davis Guards, of Keyser, were the only

A prominent man in a position to know A prominent man in a position to show says that hundreds of office seekers had come to Washington to stay. They were so confident of the success of their applica-tions that they brought along their clothes, prepared to take possession at once.

UNITED TRADES ASSEMBLY Formed at Mariin's Ferry-Pointa About People, Etc. Mr. N. M. Ong, of Mt. Pleasant, was in

town yesterday.

The Pleasant Ridge and Burlington Dr. W. R. Garrison has purchased a fine English bull dog to ornament his office.

A class of twenty-six persons were bap tized at the M. E. Church last Sunday

morning.

Mr. Paton, who has been visiting Mr. Harumand Blackford, left for his home in Pennsylvania, yesterday.

Mr. W. R. Moore, has secured a patent on an improved egg beater. Martin's Ferry boys seem to be coming up.

Miss Laura Lewis' funeral will take place from her unclear residence in Wheel. Marietta Lesder.

The Ohio River Transportation Company have in contemplation the building of a large steam ferryboat, some 100 feet in length and beam in proportion. It is calculated that such a boat will carry at place from her uncle's residence in Wheel-ing, at two o'clock this afternoon. least two passenger coaches and a baggage car, or from six to ten loaded freight cars. The company is going to petition the Council of Marietta and Harmar for river

There was a man before Mayor Mitchell yesterday for assault and battery. He received a fine and had the costs tacked on.

Council of Marietta and Harmar for river front privileges, which if granted, they will build car tracks from the river's edge up into town, and thus freight cars can be loaded and run on to the ferryboat, carried across to Williamstown and put on to the Ohio River Road and hauled through to Wheeling, Pittsburgh and all points East without delay from side tracking or breaking bulk. The scheme, if carried out will be of immense advantage to our business men and to the traveling public. The boat will be built strong enough to resist any toe of the thickness that has been in the Ohio river at this point this winter. The company should be encouraged by our citizens.